

Charles Weiss Commercial Building
AA-593
14 Market Space
Annapolis, Anne Arundel County, Maryland
1907
Private

The history of the property at 14 Market Space reflects the development and growth of the Annapolis dock and market area, although the building was not constructed until after the turn of the twentieth century. Located on property designated by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 as the Ship Carpenters Lot, the property was subdivided by Richard Henry Lafayette Hyde in 1849. The imposing three-story building was constructed in 1907 for Charles Weiss, who was a liquor merchant, glass manufacturer, and operated a large livery on adjacent property fronting Pinkney Street. The brick building replaced a mid-nineteenth-century building that stood one story in height. This original building had been part of the two-story tenement at 16-18 Market Space (AA-594/AA-1818) and the three lots were conveyed together until 1913. Along with 16 Market Space, the one-story building previously at 14 Market Space was owned by the Wineke Baurenschmidt Distillery Company of Baltimore in the early 1900s. During much of the first half of the twentieth century, the building along with 16 Market Space was owned and occupied by the Schenker and Lott families, who were related by marriage. By 1946, grocer Barnett Sodensky purchased the two buildings for use as his home and store. The Sodensky family retained ownership for twenty-seven years. The two buildings at 14 and 16 Market Space, which are not similar in material or massing, were conveyed collectively for 137 years. In 1986, current owner Anne Tiffey Pobiak purchased the three-story brick building at 14 Market Space. It was renovated in 1997 for the expansion of the family's restaurant, Maria's Sicilian Ristorante & Café, which began in 1980 in Ronald Hollander's building at 12 Market Space (AA-2396).

The three-story building is constructed of brick laid in stretcher bond on the façade; the side and rear elevations are five-course American bond. The façade and side elevations have been painted to show the building's association with 12 Market Space. The building has a sloping flat roof, which is hidden by the brick parapet and ornate Italianate-style metal entablature. An interior brick chimney rises from the center of the northeast elevation. A wooden deck has been constructed on the roof at the northwestern end (not accessible at the time of the survey). The slightly irregular footprint of the rectangular building is created by the asymmetrical plan of the lot; this is clearly evident in the third floor's side hall, which is wider at the northwestern end (alterations on the lower floors have masked this).

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-593

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Charles Weiss Commercial Building (preferred)
other Maria's Sicilian Ristorante & Cafe

2. Location

street and number 14 Market Space not for publication
city, town Annapolis vicinity
county Anne Arundel

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Anne Pobiak and Bernard C. Pobiak, Trustees
street and number 2024 Quay Village Court Unit T2 telephone
city, town Annapolis state MD zip code 21403

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anne Arundel County Courthouse liber 9277 folio 441
city, town Annapolis tax map 52A tax parcel 988 tax ID number 90035536

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☒ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function		Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input type="checkbox"/> domestic	<input type="checkbox"/> social		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		objects
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1	0 Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
				Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
				1	

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary Description

The three-story building at 14 Market Space was constructed in 1907 for Charles Weiss with commercial space on the first floor and residential space on the upper floors. The imposing building was renovated in 1997 to provide for the expansion of Maria's Sicilian Ristorante & Café, which began in 1980 at 12 Market Space (AA-2396). The building is constructed of brick laid in stretcher bond on the façade; the side and rear elevations are five-course American bond. The façade and side elevations have been painted to show the building's association with 12 Market Space. The building has a sloping flat roof, which is hidden by the brick parapet and ornate Italianate-style metal entablature. An interior brick chimney rises from the center of the northeast elevation. A wooden deck has been constructed on the roof at the northwestern end (not accessible at the time of the survey). The slightly irregular footprint of the rectangular building is created by the asymmetrical plan of the lot; this is clearly evident in the third floor's side hall, which is wider at the northwestern end (alterations on the lower floors have masked this).

Site Description

The building is located on the north side of Market Space to the southwest of its intersection with Pinkney Street. It stands directly on the brick-paved sidewalk with front-in parking to the southeast. On its northeast side, the building is flush with the two-story brick structure at 12 Market Space (built 1897-1903), which presently provides the primary entry into the restaurant occupying both buildings; the two buildings (although owned separately) are joined on the interior. The two-story wood-frame building at 16 Market Space (AA-594), which was completed in 1901 by Fred A. Wineke, abuts the brick structure on its southwest elevation. The northwest elevation is partially visible at its western end along Jarboe Alley, which is reached from Fleet Street. Ghosting of the no-longer extant rear portion of the former church (now dwelling) at 13 Pinkney Street (AA-1242) is evident on the northwest elevation. A one-car garage now obscures the northern end of the elevation.

Detailed Description

The three-story building at 14 Market Space is an imposing brick structure finished with a high-style Italianate entablature of metal. It is set on a solid masonry foundation that is not visible. The façade is brick laid in stretcher bond that appears to be pressed and is now painted. The side and rear elevations are five-course American-bond brick; the side elevations have also been painted. The flat roof, sloping downward to the rear of the structure, is hidden by the stepped brick parapets with metal coping along the side elevations. A small brick chimney projects from the exterior-side of the northeast elevation. Square in plan, it has a concrete cap. A wood deck has been constructed on the roof at the northwestern end. Reached from the third floor, the deck has a solid balustrade composed of two inch by four inch boards. It was not accessible at the time of the survey and was viewed only from the public right-of-way on Jarboe Alley. The building is stepped back approximately one foot on the southwest elevation.

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The storefront that presently marks the first story of the façade is the result of alterations made in 1981 to better accommodate the commercial and residential spaces within. A large single-leaf entry opening leading to the commercial space is located in the southern end bay, while the single-leaf entry opening to the residential space is located in the eastern end bay. The commercial entry, which is not presently used, holds a wood-frame door with a large fixed light. The glass has been painted to read as two vertically placed lights with a wide separating mullion. It has a brass handle on the exterior and crash bar on the interior. Reached by two poured concrete steps, the entry door is flanked by two-light sidelights. A one-light transom with a narrow rectangular shape tops the opening. The residential opening is also reached by two poured concrete steps. It holds a six-paneled door flanked by narrow one-light sidelights set over a recessed panel. The opening is topped by a seven-light transom. A menu board has been placed on the residential door, obscuring its original function as an entry. Both openings are deeply recessed within the plane of the brick wall, with six-inch brick reveals. A canvas awning extends the width of the first story. A brass wall sconce with tail is affixed to the façade between the two openings.

The second story of 14 Market Space is pierced by three openings that all appear falsely to be entries because of the elongated casement windows that have replaced the original double-hung sash. This is further implied by the metal balcony that stretches the width of the façade under the second-story windows. The center opening, however, is a double-leaf entry that provides access to the balcony. This opening, with a six-inch deep reveal, holds wood-frame doors consisting of three fixed lights over a recessed panel. The jack-arched openings flanking the entry hold paired three-light casement windows (which do not appear to function). The upper panes of the casement windows, like that of the doors, are segmentally arched. The openings have narrow square-edged surrounds with torus molding and rough-cut stone lintels. The windows have header brick sills and four-inch deep reveals. Canvas awnings are set just below the lintels. The balcony is supported by four scrolled knee brackets of metal. It has wood flooring and thin square metal balusters. Historic photographs indicate the entry in the center bay was originally a double-hung window and was possibly altered when the balcony was constructed.¹

The third story has three symmetrically placed window openings, each holding 2/2, double-hung, wood sash. These original windows are finished with header brick sills, narrow torus-molded surrounds and rough-cut stone lintels with four-inch deep reveals. Awnings of canvas extend from just below the lintels. Oddly, the building continues another six feet to the base of the entablature. This high-style feature is constructed of metal, probably zinc that has been painted. It begins with a cyma reversa architrave with a fillet cap. This visually supports the wide frieze that is marked by recessed circles. The bed molding has an intricate ogee and fillet profile, with square modillions evenly spaced between the scrolled brackets. The brackets are fluted with astragal caps and triangular bases that drop below the architrave. The ogee-molded cornice is boxed, topped by metal coping. The returning entablature wrap around the corners of the building.

¹ Ginger Doyel, *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005), 91.

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The northeast side elevation does not appear to have any fenestration from the public right-of-way; however the interior survey revealed several openings at the northern end. Beyond the two-story addition on the rear of 12 Market Space, this elevation includes several double-hung window openings. To the immediate north of the addition is a brick-infilled window opening. It is framed to the north by a 1/1, double-hung, wood-sash window. Two smaller window openings are located in the northern end bays of the second story.

The southwest side elevation is marked on the first story at the western end by a double-leaf entry opening and one-light fixed window that appears to have replaced a double-hung sash. The entry, which lacks brick arch details and thus appears to have been added, has two wood doors. Each door has nine fixed lights over two vertical panels. The opening lacks a surround; the doors have been hinged directly to the square-edged jamb. A wall sconce with no shade sits directly above the entry opening. The window opening has been shorted by the infilling of brick at the top; the three-course rowlock segmental arch that originally ornamented the opening is extant, partially hidden by a metal kitchen vent. The opening has a header brick sill and narrow wood surround with torus molding. The segmental brick arch of an opening is present in the northern end bay, although the type of opening and its material are not discernible because of vegetation.

The second story of this asymmetrically fenestrated elevation is pierced at the center of an elongated 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash window with narrow wood sill, torus-molded surround, and segmentally arch of brick. It is framed to the north by a single-leaf entry, which leads to a wooden fire escape and deck on the roof of 16 Market Space. The entry holds a six-paneled wood door with mounted light above. An elongated window opening with rowlock brick sill (repairs to brick below), torus-molded surround, and segmentally arch of brick is located symmetrically above the double-leaf entry on the first story. This opening has been covered from the exterior with metal; the size of the openings suggests it may have been an entry opening. The third story of this elevation has several openings. The unequally spaced openings are set within segmentally arched openings composed of three courses of rowlock bricks with narrow wood sills and narrow torus-molded surrounds. The windows have 2/2, double-hung, wood sash. The opening in the western end bay has a two-course header brick sill, which is an alteration resulting from the insertion of the 1/1 double-hung replacement sash. The window has a rowlock brick sill and a square-edged replacement surround with back banding. Ghosting of other infilled or altered openings may be present, although this is difficult to discern given the many layers of paint and repaired brickwork on this elevation.

The northwest elevation has a single opening in the southern end bay. The opening has a wood sill with narrow torus-molded surrounds that are partially obscured by the metal sheet that covers it. A segmental arch with two courses of rowlock bricks finishes the openings. The second story has two window openings. The southernmost opening holds an original 2/2, double-hung, wood-sash window. The window opening in the northern end bay

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has 1/1, double-hung replacement vinyl sash. Both openings have narrow wood sills, torus-molded surrounds, and segmental arch with rowlock bricks. The third story has no fenestration.

Interior Description

The interior of 14 Market Space has been extensively altered as a result of its current use as a restaurant. The renovation resulted in a plan that provides a unified design with interior access to 12 Market Space (see AA-2396). The space at 14 Market Space is open, consisting of dining rooms on the first and second floors, both augmented by bars. The kitchen is located in a rear addition at 12 Market Space, although a secondary prep kitchen is at the rear of the building's second floor. Some refrigeration is located on the third floor, where the restaurant's business offices and storage are also located.

The first floor of 14 Market Space, like that of 12 Market Space, has a vestibule in the east corner. The full-height vestibule was originally designed to provide direct and private access to the straight-flight stair leading to the residential space on the upper two floors. As a result of the 1997 renovations, the dividing wall between the residential corridor and the commercial space was removed. The remaining portions of the vestibule are constructed of wood with a maple finish. The slightly projecting panels at the base are framed by square-edged surrounds. The upper portion of the structure has fixed lights set in square-edged frames. Topped by a one-light transom, the single-leaf door on the northwest side of the vestibule holds a wood-frame door with a large fixed light; the glass has been painted to read as two vertically placed lights with a wide separating mullion. It has brass hardware. The floor of the vestibule and that of the hall leading to the stair is covered with twelve-foot wide marble tiles. The enclosed stair is set along the northeast wall of the building. The twenty carpeted risers and treads have molded hand rails on either side. The wall stringer has an ogee-molded cap. The solid balustrade at the stairhead is framed at the eastern end with fixed glass panes. A storage room (used for storing wines) is located under the carriage of the stair on the first floor. The small entry opening has a cast-iron metal door with glass. It is framed by chamfered surrounds with mitered joints.

Like first and second stories of 12 Market Space, the interior detailing of 14 Market Space includes drywall finished with a four-inch wide chair rail with raised-face profile. The chair rail is set approximately three feet from the carpeted floor, which has a five-and-a-half-inch baseboard. The wood baseboard has bolelection molding at the cap. The field of the walls above the chair rail is finished in a textured plaster. The ceiling is covered with dropped acoustical tiles. The commercial entry created in 1981 is located in the south corner of the first floor. The opening has narrow square-edged surrounds with mitered joints. The dropped acoustical tiles of the ceiling partially obscure the top of the surround, indicating the original ceiling height was notably higher. Parallel track lighting and ceiling fans have been installed.

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The open room is divided into three sections by segmentally arched openings. The first opening extends from the rear of the stair and spans nearly the entire width of the room, creating a small dining area at the southeastern end of the building. Access to 12 Market Space is located through a wide semicircular arched opening in the northeast wall of this first section. The opening is twenty-two inches deep because of the brick party wall separating the two buildings. The second section has two segmentally arched openings that lead to the rear of the building. A small bar has been constructed in the north corner, while closet space and storage is located in the west corner of the room.

The southwest wall is marked by three semicircular niches that do not correspond to window or entry openings and may have been merely created for aesthetics. The blind openings have molded wood sills that project above three-inch wide aprons and hold mirrors inscribed with the name of the restaurant. The openings are set approximately four feet above the floor. Unlike those at 12 Market Space, the niches at 14 Market Space lack a surround. A double-leaf entry opening is located at the western end of the room on the southwest wall. This secondary entry opens onto a paved patio, which is shared with 16 Market Space and accesses Jarboe Alley. A fixed window with chamfered surrounds and mitered joints is located to the northwest of the entry. The opening evident on the exterior in the western end bay of this elevation is not visible on the interior, suggesting it has been covered and is now located within the closet/storage space in the west corner of the room.

The second floor of 14 Market Space is finished similar to the first floor and 12 Market Space. The floor is carpeted and lacks a baseboard. The walls are not covered, however; the brick structure and party walls are exposed. The bonding throughout is somewhat irregular due to alterations and repairs. The overall bonding pattern of the northeast party wall shared with 12 Market Space is six-course American. The southeast elevation, which is the façade overlooking Market Space, is nine-course American-bond brick that has been tooled (28" back) into the side walls. The southwest side wall is five-course American-bond brick with random headers. The ceiling has exposed floor joists, some displaying up-and-down saw marks. Track lighting has been attached to several of the joists. The HVAC system runs the length of the room along the southwest wall. The surrounds of the window openings on the southeast wall have been altered. The original two-and-a-quarter-inch surrounds with a square edge remain extant, supplemented by five-and-a-half-inch square-edged surrounds. Although the openings now hold casement windows, which may be fixed, the sash weight pulleys for the original double-hung windows are present. The openings have rowlock brick set above wood lintels; these are partially visible under the new surrounds.

The second floor is divided into two spaces by double-leaf wood and glass doors set in paneled walls with fixed glass above. The dividing wall is topped by fixed transoms. The southern room, overlooking Market Space, is marked on the southwest wall by a chimney breast of brick that projects just five inches (a chimney stack on this elevation was not noted on the exterior of the building). The breast has been augmented by an oversized gas fireplace fixture. Set on a raised platform that is ten inches high, the fireplace is framed in wood with a marble

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hearth and face. The heavy shelf is five-and-a-half inches wide with ogee, cavetto, and fillet moldings. The fixture is about four-and-a-half feet high and is twenty-six inches deep. A double-leaf opening in the southeast elevation, directly opposite the chimney breast, provides access to the second floor of 12 Market Space. Reached by three carpeted treads, the opening holds wood-frame doors with large fixed lights. It has mitered four-inch surrounds with a square edge. Access to the building at 12 Market Space is also gained through a single-leaf opening at the center of the northeast wall in the northern room. The opening has six-inch wide square-edge (oversized) surrounds. This room also includes a bar at the northern end. The bar has paneled sides with a five-and-a-half-inch wide edge composed of torus molding. A paneled wood fixture that holds glassware hangs from the ceiling over the bar. The window openings have five-inch wide square-edged surrounds that are oversized, and thus added. The opening to the immediate northwest of the entry to 12 Market Space has been infilled with brick, although the surround is present.

The northwestern end of the second floor includes a restroom and secondary prep kitchen. These spaces are separated by a transverse stair that provides access to the third floor. The straight-flight stair is enclosed with carpeted risers and treads. The wall stringers are capped by quadrant beading, which was added. A round hand rail (added) is attached to the northwestern side wall. The stairhead, covered with six-inch square ceramic tiles, has landing newels that are square in plan with chamfered bases. The newels are reeded at the neck and crown, with ghosting of ball caps. The deeply molded rail supports turned balusters finished at the base with a cyma reversa molding. The hall of the second floor runs along the southwest wall, which is pierced by double-hung window openings. This hall clearly shows the slightly irregular footprint of the building as it was originally constructed to match the asymmetrically shaped lot; the hall is narrower at the southeastern end. The floor has vinyl tiles edged with eight-inch high baseboards with an ogee molding. The window and entry openings have reeded and concave pilaster casing that is four inches wide. The aprons on the window openings are similarly molded, extending five inches with reeding. Bulls-eye corner blocks frame the entry openings, which each have solid paneled transoms. The openings have wood doors, each with five horizontal panels. The walls and ceiling appear to be covered in plaster, with water pipes and electrical wires exposed. Florescent light fixtures have also been adhered to the ceiling. Not accessible for survey, the third floor contains at least four rooms with refrigerated storage at the northwestern end; the third floor was viewed from the stairhead only.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates c. 1907; 1997

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates c. 1907

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

The history of the property at 14 Market Space reflects the development and growth of the Annapolis dock and market area, although the building was not constructed until after the turn of the twentieth century. Located on property designated by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 as the Ship Carpenters Lot, the property was subdivided by Richard Henry Lafayette Hyde in 1849. The imposing three-story building was constructed in 1907 for Charles Weiss, who was a liquor merchant, glass manufacturer, and operated a large livery on adjacent property fronting Pinkney Street. The brick building replaced a mid-nineteenth-century building that stood one story in height. This original building had been part of the two-story tenement at 16-18 Market Space and the three lots were conveyed together until 1913. Along with 16 Market Space, the one-story building previously at 14 Market Space was owned by the Wineke Baurenschmidt Distillery Company of Baltimore in the early 1900s. During much of the first half of the twentieth century, the building along with 16 Market Space was owned and occupied by the Schenker and Lott families, who were related by marriage. By 1946, grocer Barnett Sodensky purchased the two buildings for use as his home and store. The Sodensky family retained ownership for twenty-seven years. The two buildings at 14 and 16 Market Space, which are not similar in material or massing, were conveyed collectively for 137 years. In 1986, current owner Anne Tiffey Pobiak purchased the three-story brick building at 14 Market Space. It was renovated in 1997 for the expansion of the family's restaurant, Maria's Sicilian Ristorante & Café, which began in 1980 in Ronald Hollander's building at 12 Market Space.

HISTORY

Ship Carpenters Lot

The property on which 14 Market Space stands was set aside by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696 for "use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province."² Adjoining the waterfront along the northeast/southeast side, the lot had been a portion of the much larger Governor Nicholson's Garden Lot. The land's specific allocation for use by ship carpenters reflected the "character to the

² See "Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729," Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

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life of the community that dominated [the city] for at least a generation.”³ Historian Edward C. Papenfuse explains further that “while tanyards, for obvious reasons of smell, were built on the periphery of town, shipbuilding was carried on in the very heart of the community, and the dock area was filled with the hulls of ships in progress, a ropewalk, and blockmaker’s shop.”⁴ The creation of the Ship Carpenters Lot, sometimes referred to as the “Sand Lot,” reflects the governor’s realization that the growth and sustainability of the dock area was essential to that of the City of Annapolis.

In June of 1719, the General Assembly, which had gained control of the land upon Nicholson’s move to Virginia, granted use of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Johnson, who was a ship carpenter. The terms of the agreement specifically stated the land was to be used strictly to “carry on the business of a Ship Wright for the Space of Twelve months.” It was described as “a Certain Sand Bank that Intersects a tenement of Land Possest [sic] by the said Robert Gordon and the Creek,” with “one hundred and twenty feet of Land along Prince Georges Street at the Upper end of the said Lott with the whole Breadth thereof with the Creek.”⁵ Johnson leased the property where he “built two small houses thereon” for five shillings a year; the exact location of these buildings, which are no longer extant, is not known. Fifteen months after the death of Robert Johnson in July 1722, the Ship Carpenters Lot was reclaimed by the General Assembly because his heirs had failed to meet the terms of the 1719 Act. Accordingly, in October 1723, the General Assembly granted the Ship Carpenters Lot to Robert Gordon, an Annapolis merchant. By the time Gordon took possession of the lot the “Representatives of the s^d Robert Johnson since his death had Sold & removed one of the s^d houses from off the ffreehold [sic].” The conditions of Gordon’s agreement, including the annual fee of five shillings, were the same as those in the 1719 agreement of Robert Johnson. The agreement stipulated that the use of the land not impede the “industry” or “Improvements” and be “for the s^d Good of the Publick [sic].” The 1723 “Act for the Vesting and Settling An Estate of Inheritance...” described the property as “a Sand Bank that intersects a tenement of Land of his [Gordon] & the Creek Between the Bounded Poplar tree Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove & another Poplar tree standing on the South side of s^d Cove that the same Bank lyes [sic] without the lines of the s^d Nicholsons Cove within the Water Mark & not included within any Lot of the City.” In *The Quays of the City*, author Shirley V. Baltz suggests that James Stoddert noted the poplar tree “Standing on the North East side of Nicholson Cove” on his 1718 plan for the City of Annapolis.⁶ The illustration of a poplar tree does not appear on the original Stoddert plan or subsequent redrawings until the map was copied by Harry A.H. Ewald in April 1956. However, one of the few original notations on Stoddert’s 1718 plan denotes the southeastern portion of what is now Market Space as a “Ship Carpenters Yard.”

³ Edward Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit: The Annapolis Merchants in the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805*, (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975), 11.

⁴ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 11.

⁵ See “Acts of the General Assembly hitherto unpublished 1694-1698, 1711-1729,” Acts of October 1723, chapter 26, volume 38, pages 334-336 (Liber LL, Folio 4).

⁶ Shirley V. Baltz, *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*, (Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975), 52.

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In May of 1739, Robert Gordon, who was now listed as "Esquire" rather than merchant in land records, sold the western portion of the Ship Carpenters Lot to Elizabeth Bennett, "aforesaid gentlewoman."⁷ Gordon retained the remaining portion of the property, which corresponds today with 12-24 Market Space. According to the mortgage agreement, which was held by esquire Richard Bennett of Queen Anne County, the property was described as "all that Lott or portion of the ground called Nicholson's Cove together with the Dwelling House thereon in the Occupation of William Thornton the Storehouse adjoining and all other Improvements and Appurtenances thereunto belonging all Situated and being in Annapolis...." The agreement, which was for £248 sterling, also included five slaves.⁸

In January 1758, Agnes Gordon sold the eastern portion of the property to John Anderson, a cabinet maker.⁹ The deed of sale documents that Gordon was the "Heiress to her Father M^r. Robert Gordon late of the City of Annapolis in Said County deceased...." The deed recounts the release of the mortgage between Gordon and Richard Bennett, who was also by this time deceased. The property, selling for £140 sterling, was described in a later deed as "being all that part of a Lot or Portion of Land Together with the Edifices and Improvements...Beginning at a certain post standing in a certain Lot Lying in the City of Annapolis aforesaid Called Nicholsons Lot Adjoining to the ship Carpenters Lot."¹⁰ The property consisted of 6,359 square feet of land and included what is today 12 through 18 Market Space.

With the death of John Anderson in 1759, his landholdings in the City of Annapolis were bequeathed to his daughter, Elizabeth, and son, John. Anderson's will describes the improvements to the property as "...all that messuage or tenement or tenements and other Improvements thereon whatsoever whereon I now Dwell...."¹¹ Mary Anderson, the widow of John Anderson, married James Reith, who was noted in the *Maryland Gazette* as "captain." During this period, it appears Captain Reith used the dwelling as a tavern or a general gathering place as it was often noted in the newspapers as a place of enquiry and public auction.¹² The existence of buildings and businesses on the property now known as 12-24 Market Space in the early 1760s is gleaned from an announcement that goods recently imported from London by Captain Alexander Ramsey would "be Sold by the Subscriber, either Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest Rates, at his Store in Annapolis, at the Head of the Dock, between Capt. Reith's Dwelling-House and Mr. Richard Mackubin's Store...."¹³ Mackubin's property was located at what is today 24 Market Space (AA-2397).

⁷ Provincial Court Records, Liber RD 3, Folio 182 (19 May 1739).

⁸ Provincial Court Records, Liber RB 2, Folio 311 (10 February 1746).

⁹ Provincial Will Records, Liber 30, Folio 770 (1759).

¹⁰ See Provincial Land Records, Liber DD 5, Folio 526 (1773).

¹¹ Provincial Will Records, Liber 30, Folio 770 (1759).

¹² See *Maryland Gazette*, 17 March 1763, 20 October 1763, 10 November 1763, and 19 July 1764.

¹³ *Maryland Gazette*, volume 879, 11 March 1762. (See *Maryland Gazette* Collection, MSA SC 2731, October 26, 1758 – October 31, 1765 and December 10, 1765, M1280, image 710).

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In 1773, John Anderson (Jr.) conveyed the property to James Williams for £400 current money. The description of the property matched that of the 1758 deed, when Agnes Gordon sold it to John Anderson (Sr.). The deed specified that the younger Anderson was a silversmith living in Annapolis, and that Williams was a merchant. It appears that James Tilghman, who was listed in the deed as the party of the third part, held the mortgage on the property and reserved the right to claim it in the event of a default.

Born in England, Williams was James Reith's son-in-law and the nephew of Thomas Charles Williams, who was largely to blame for the Annapolis Tea Party and the burning of the *Peggy Stewart* in 1774.¹⁴ The *Maryland Gazette* supports Williams's occupation as a merchant and his use of the property on Market Space.

Annapolis, May 28, 1784

JUST IMPORTED, In the ship *Isabella*, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be sold at wholesale, by the subscriber, at his store on Dock, at a very low advance, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-fee, pork, or lumber. A LARGE assortment of European goods suitable of the season; among which are, best bylon, green, bohea teas; best London port wine, and porter bottled; double Gloucestershire and Cheshire cheese.

Likewise for sale, Old can spirits, West-India run, and common wine, by the hogshead, pipe or barrel; best Holland gin in cases; white and brown Spanish sugars, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c. JAMES WILLIAMS¹⁵

In *Gone to Market*, author Ginger Doyel describes James Williams as "a public servant:"

Born in 1741, he served three terms as mayor of Annapolis, and as an alderman, common councilman, and county sheriff. He and his brother Joseph also ran a prosperous store, which they took over from their uncle, Thomas Williams. James's success enabled him to own a two-story building on the dock with a kitchen, and milk and smoke houses. He also owned a racing stable, which housed stallions such as 'Pitt,' named for the British Statesman William Pitt.¹⁶

James Williams was mayor of Annapolis in 1794-1795, 1801-1802, and 1805-1806. In the Lot Histories that accompany their report, "Southern Urban Society After the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786,"

¹⁴ See AA-595 (20-24 Market Space) for a detailed summary of the events related the Annapolis Tea Party, burning of the *Peggy Stewart*, and the involvement of James Williams.

¹⁵ *Maryland Gazette*, volume 1951, 3 June 1784. (See Maryland Gazette Collection, MSA SC 2731, September 17, 1779 – June 28, 1787, M1283, image 773).

¹⁶ Doyel, 18.

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Papenfuse and McWilliams state that James Williams's property on Market Space may have served as a barracks or hospital.¹⁷ In support of this, they recite a February 24, 1780 entry in the *Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1779-1780*, which read "Present as on Yesterday – Ordered That M^r James William be informed that the State has no further use of his House lately occupied as an [*sic*] Hospital and that the Rent of the same henceforth cease."¹⁸

In July 1784, James Williams and his brother, Joseph Williams, were two of eight property owners who collectively conveyed 1.43 acres of land at the head of the dock for use as a market house. This was to be the fifth site for the city's sixth market house. The "gentlemen" received "the Sum of five Shillings sterling to them in hand paid by the said Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Common council of the City of Annapolis the Receipt wherof [*sic*] is hereby Acknowledged have granted bargained sold aliened enforssed [*sic*] released and confirmed by those Presents..." It was described as:

...all that portion or parcel of Ground lying and being in the City of Annapolis at the head of the Dock Beginning at a Post Standing at the North East Corner of Mr. James Williams's House and running South forty Degrees West three Hundred and Ninety two feet & a half foot till it intersects the line of Church Street [now Main Street] on the South West Side of the Dock, then with said Street South Seventy four and a quarter Degrees East two hundred and Nineteen feet to a post Thence with a straight line to the beginning...¹⁹

The relocation of the market house within such close proximity to Williams's property would have served the merchant well. As historian Edward Papenfuse points out in *In Pursuit of Profit* that "at the same time [the market house was being constructed], land prices for privately held property on the dock jumped astronomically, although the owners preferred developmental leasing to outright sale."²⁰ Papenfuse describes the atmosphere of the dock after the American Revolution:

...merchants and other townspeople worked together to build better facilities for trade. In an area that had been the marshy site of a decaying shipbuilding industry and a few taverns and inns, respectable stores and substantial private wharfs arose, in addition to the public docks. These developments testify to the town's enthusiasm and hopes for the future, but it was not long before signs of overcommitment [*sic*] became painfully apparent.²¹

¹⁷ Edward Papenfuse and Jane McWilliams, "Southern Urban Society After the Revolution: Annapolis, Maryland, 1782-1786." (Final Report for NEH Grant #H69-0-178, Historic Annapolis Foundation, 1969), 407.

¹⁸ *Journal and Correspondence of the Council of Maryland, 1779-1780*, Volume 43, page 96, (24 February 1780).

¹⁹ General Court Deeds, Liber TDG 1, Folio 314 (28 July 1784) (also see NH 1, 428).

²⁰ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

²¹ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

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The prosperity that Annapolitans had come to enjoy began to diminish by 1786 as “taxes were high, money was in short supply, and the market was glutted with goods.”²² By the early 1790s, when the “era of business expansion had ended,” the loss of this economic prosperity had so greatly affect property owners that they “had difficulty in leasing, while those who did lease often were unable to collect or were forced to reduce rents.”²³ The opulence of the city was further threatened by the rapid expansion of the City of Baltimore, which had become the primary port in Maryland. These factors all prompted the discussion of relocating the state government from Annapolis to Baltimore, but high-ranking members of society and local officials were able to thwart the threats.

The 1783 tax list for the Annapolis Hundred reflects the stark depreciation in property values in the City of Annapolis. James Williams, however, was listed as the seventh wealthiest man in Annapolis, with an assessed wealth of £1,340. Of these seven men, two were lawyers, one was a carpenter, and three were merchants (including Williams); Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who was first on the list with £3,259, was a gentlemen planter.²⁴ The tax list notes that Williams owned four lots totaling two acres and eight slaves. His brother, Joseph Williams, was assessed for a one-half acre lot and one slave, with a total assessed value of £876.²⁵ With the death of Thomas C. Williams in 1775, Joseph and James Williams obtained ownership of the Market Space property now designated as 20-22 Market Space (AA-595). James Williams received full title of this property, as well as 32-34 Market Space (AA-1820), upon the death of his brother in 1790.

The 1798 Federal Direct Tax records James Williams’s landholdings in more detail, documenting he owned property in Annapolis and the Middle Neck Hundred. His Annapolis property was located on the dock and on nearby Fleet Street, as well as including lots with no specified street. Improvements on the dock included two two-story buildings of wood frame and a three-story brick building. The brick dwelling house (30 feet by 30 feet) was augmented by a brick kitchen that stood one story in height. The property, which was 2,700 square feet, was valued at \$1,000. Another property, described as “on the Dock,” included an old two-story frame dwelling (80 feet by 25 feet), a two-story frame kitchen, frame stable, frame milk house, and frame smoke house. This lot, assessed for only \$500, included 8,000 square feet. A smaller lot of 2,400 square feet “fronting the dock” included a two-story frame dwelling (30 feet by 30 feet). It was valued at \$100.25. Tenants were noted for the Fleet Street property, the three lots with no specified street, and the two acres in the Middle Neck Hundred, indicting this was income-producing property that Williams leased. He maintained personal use of the dock property.²⁶ The census documents that Williams had eleven slaves in 1800 and, in 1810, had seven slaves.

²² Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 154.

²³ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 155-156.

²⁴ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 263.

²⁵ Papenfuse, *In Pursuit of Profit*, 262.

²⁶ Federal Direct Tax, 1798 (James Williams, Folio 19 and 20).

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Despite the economic changes in Annapolis, Williams's enterprises improved, greatly increasing his wealth. James Williams died on April 18, 1818, although by 1816 his property was listed as the "estate of James Williams" in the tax assessment.²⁷ The valuation included six lots, all improved by houses. The assessed value of \$6,400 was notably higher than the assessments of many Annapolitans, indicating his real and personal property was plentiful.

James Williams's nephew, also known as James Williams, together with Lewis Neth Jr. petitioned the court in 1825 to sell the property of Williams (Sr.) in order to "pay the Legacies as Soon as Possible without sacrificing the Property" as it was stated in his will.²⁸ As the resulting Chancery Court stated, Williams was in "Possess[ion] of Considerable real and Personal Estate."²⁹ Among the items devised by the exceedingly generous Williams were £600 sterling to his many siblings in England, over \$6,000 to various family members and his housekeeper, and property in Baltimore County where his sister lived. Additionally, he freed all of his slaves, noting each by name and providing a financial allotment. He also provided \$100 "in Indian Meal, Tea and Sugar for the use of poor old widow woman of the city of Annapolis the first winter after my decease."³⁰ Nephew James Williams of Philadelphia was the primary beneficiary of the estate, and together with "my cosen [*sic*] John Gruyer and my friend Lewis Neth Junior," was to sell as much of the real estate to pay the legacies detailed in the will. Although Williams died in 1818, the dispersal of the real estate was not ordered in a timely fashion. Thus, on September 12, 1825, Chancellor Theodorick Bland ruled that the real estate of the late James Williams should be sold. Lewis Neth Jr. was appointed trustee and charged with selling the property, most of which had already been dispersed. This included "the Brick House on the Dock square formerly belonging to and occupied by James Mackubin Esq^r," which was sold to Walter Cross in June 1821 for \$1,998. Additionally, Cross purchased "the lot adjoining the above last mentioned house for 302 Dollars." Thomas R. Cross received "the house formerly occupied by James Williams in his life time for 1700 Dollars."³¹ This was the property now designated as 20-22 Market Space, and may have included 12-18 Market Space. Additionally, in 1827, Neth completed the sale of the "estate forming part of the row of Dock buildings fronting the market House," which is now 32-34 Market Space. Thus, at the time of his death, James Williams owned all of the property located at what are today 12-24 Market Space and 32-34 Market Space.

By 1833, however, dispute over the legalities of the many transactions bestowed by Lewis Neth, Jr. on behalf of the estate of James Williams forced reexamination of the sales. Williams's will had made his cousin John Gruyer one of the trustees of his estate, yet at the time of the conveyances, John Gruyer was not present. In fact, the Chancery Case that oversaw the sale of the property acknowledged that "a certain John Gruyer one of the

²⁷ Williams's exact date of death is noted in Chancery Case 129: 535 (20 September 1825).

²⁸ James Williams Last Will and Testament, Exhibit I, Chancery Case 129: 536-538 (20 September 1825).

²⁹ Chancery Case 129: 535 (20 September 1825).

³⁰ James Williams Last Will and Testament, Exhibit I, Chancery Case 129: 536-538 (20 September 1825).

³¹ Chancery Case 129: 541 (20 September 1825).

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Executors named in the said will but who declined acting being now absent from this Country and it being wholly uncertain when he will return and being for the benefit of the Estate of the Testator that it Should be Promptly Settled up – That your Petitioner James Williams is Residuary Legatee under the will of the said James Williams, deceased, and he is conscious that the above objects be accomplished and in the manner herein required.”³² By this time, James Williams the nephew was also deceased; he was followed soon thereafter by Lewis Neth, Jr. Samuel Maynard and Thomas S. Alexander were the trustees of Neth’s estate (Anne Hicks was his heir) and thus had inherited the dispute over the sale of James Williams’s real property. The testimony of Thomas R. Cross disclosed that he had never received the deed of conveyance for the property in question. Accordingly, the court appointed Thomas Alexander trustee and ordered him to sell the property. Cross appealed the decision, but was unable to pay the required bond to finalize the sale.

James B. Brewer had obtained the rights to the 6,688 square-foot parcel, possibly from Cross, but had “for sufficient consideration relinquished his interest.” Thus, Thomas Alexander as trustee sold the property in April 1835 to Richard H.L. Hyde and George W. Hyde. The brothers were born in Annapolis to James Henry and Elizabeth (Hardesty) Hyde. James Hyde, like his sons, was engaged in the merchandise business. Richard Henry Lafayette Hyde, referred to in *Baltimore: Its History and Its People* as “one of the progressive merchants of his day,” was born on May 12, 1824, the day the Marquis de Lafayette visited Annapolis. The birth date of George Washington Hyde is unknown, although it is believed that he died unmarried at the age of twenty-eight.³³ His “sudden death before the execution of any such deed” seems to have occurred between May and July 1849.³⁴ According to a May 1849 deed, George W. Hyde was residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, while Richard Hyde lived in Alexandria, Virginia; thus it is assumed the brothers leased their Annapolis property. Richard Hyde eventually moved to Baltimore, Maryland. Neither of the Hydes was noted in the Annapolis Real and Personal Property Tax Assessments for 1849, suggesting the assessment was taken after they conveyed their Annapolis landholdings.

In July 1849, following the death of George Hyde, Richard and Emily Hyde, together with James H. Hyde of Annapolis who held the mortgage, sold the property corresponding with what is today 14-18 Market Space to John H. Bright, Sr. At the time of the sale, Richard and Emily Hyde were living in Alexandria, Virginia. Selling for \$675, the property was described as “...all that house and lot and premises lying and being in the City of Annapolis on Market Space... The lot began at the southeast corner of the frame house standing on said lot now in the possession of the said John H. Bright and running from there with the south or gable end of said house... and containing 2,430 square feet of ground more or less.” Edward Sachse’s *Bird’s Eye View of the City of Annapolis*, which dates from circa 1858, denotes the frame house as one-and-a-half stories in height, covered by

³² Chancery Case 129: 535 (20 September 1825).

³³ *Baltimore: Its History and Its People*, Vol II, Biography (New York, NY: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1912), 368-369.

³⁴ The July 1849 deed of sale for 14 Market Space states that George W. Hyde was deceased at the time of the transaction. Hyde was alive at the time the property at 12 Market Space was conveyed in May 1849.

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a gambrel roof. A brick chimney rose from the exterior gable end of the northeast elevation. The building included two single-leaf entry openings framed by double-hung window openings on the façade. The roof was marked by four shed-roof dormers. The building was located on the property that is today designated as 14-18 Market Space; it is not the current building on those lots.

Bright was assessed in 1876 for one lot (58 feet by 73 feet) on Market Space that was valued at \$1,450. This lot was improved by a small frame house, which was assessed at \$400. He also owned a lot on Carroll's Alley (now 9-11 Pinkney Street, AA-1241), which was assessed at \$155. The tax assessments document the alley property was improved by 1882 with two frame houses, which were collectively valued at \$400. Born in June 1816, John Henry Bright Sr. was a carpenter, living in 1880 on Market Space with his wife, five children, daughter-in-law, and granddaughter.³⁵

The carpentry business appears to have been a family affair for the Brights, as John, Jr. was a carpenter and builder, and his brothers, Edward and Horace, worked as a tinsmith and painter, respectfully. The late-nineteenth-century Sanborn maps document that the house where the large Bright family lived at 14 Market Space was a one-story structure that opened on the interior to a two-story tenement located at what is now 16-18 Market Space. Bright also owned this building, which had been included in the sale from Richard Hyde. Historian Robert Harry McIntire recounts that Bright "accidentally fell on the ice and never fully recovered."³⁶ John Bright, Sr., whose had been widowed since 1887, died in February 1900. The property was subsequently leased to Charles R. Martin, who was the Deputy Register of Wills. Eventually, the lots at 14-18 Market Space were sold by Bright's heirs in September 1901 to Fred A. and Adelaide Wineke for \$3,000.

Born in 1863, Frederick A. Wineke and his family lived in the City of Baltimore on St. Paul Street. The 1910 census documents Wineke was a distiller at the manufacturing company. The company, which became owner of the Annapolis property in 1903, was known as The Wineke-Bauernschmidt Distilling Company. Wineke founded the company, which was renamed Wineke & Bauernschmidt in 1902 and became known as The Wineke-Bauernschmidt Distilling Company in 1903.³⁷ Producing bourbon, the company used the brand names: Baxter-Maryland Rye and Cecil.³⁸ Of the ten distilleries in Baltimore County assessed in the state tax commissioner's report, the Wineke-Bauernschmidt Company was consistently ranked the lowest. The taxable value was estimated to be \$55,620 in 1905 and \$90,176.00 in 1909.³⁹

³⁵ A residential property is noted as 14 Market Space in the census, suggesting it was the site of the current building denoted as 14 Market Space although the numbers changed about 1903.

³⁶ McIntire, 88.

³⁷ Between 1910 and 1914, it was known as the Wineke-Arey Company and the Wineke-Arey Company, Inc. from 1915 to 1919.

³⁸ "The Wineke-Arey Company," website http://www.pre-pro.com/midacore/view_vendor.php?vid=BW19470, visited May 15, 2009.

³⁹ *Report of the State Tax Commissioner of Maryland to the General Assembly*, (Baltimore, Maryland, J.H. Medairy & Co, 1898), 220.

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During the ownership of the Wineke-Bauernschmidt Distilling Company, the Market Space property, which included 14-18 Market Space, was substantially altered. The two-story tenement at 16-18 Market Space was replaced by the Winekes in 1901. The new wood-frame buildings included two separate commercial spaces. The space at 16 Market Space served as the company's saloon, while 18 Market Space was leased to commercial tenants. The small wood-frame building at 14 Market Space, where the Bright family may have lived, was renovated for use as a cobbler's store.

In December 1903, Charles Weiss purchased the property for \$6,500. The sale included what is today 14-18 Market Space, described as:

...all that lot of ground situated lying and being in the City of Annapolis Anne Arundel County aforesaid, located on the north west Side of the Market Space and the South west Side of Carroll's Alley.

...it being the southwest corner of the frame house now standing on the lot, distant in a north easterly direction fifty eight feet ten inches from the northeast corner of Fleet Street and Market Space, and running thence north forty degrees thirty minutes west thirty one feet four inches to the rear end of said house and then same course north forty eight degrees thirty minutes west forty nine feet ten inches to the division fence between Said lot and the one owned by Charles Weiss...containing and laid out for five thousand five hundred and ninety square feet of ground.⁴⁰

The frame house described in the deed was located on the property now designated as 14 Market Space and the property referred to as already being owned by Weiss fronted Pinkney Street. Born in August 1861 in Austria, Charles Manuel Weiss was a liquor merchant and glass manufacturer. The Sanborn maps for 1903 document that Weiss also had a livery that occupied a rather large plot at the rear of the buildings fronting Market Space. A carriage shed fronted Pinkney Street, with several one- and two-story carriage houses along the northwestern edge of the lot. Access was provided from Fleet Street by what is today Jarboe Alley, which appears on maps by 1903. Weiss lived with his family, which consisted of his two daughters, son, son-in-law, and granddaughter, on Prince George Street in 1920; his wife, Fannie Weiss, had died in 1919.⁴¹

Building History

During the ownership of Charles Weiss, the property was subdivided and the lot designated as 18 Market Space was conveyed separately in December 1913 for \$5,350. The wood-frame building at 16 Market Space continued

⁴⁰ Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber GW 35, Folio 68 (10 December 1903).

⁴¹ The family of Charles Weiss was not located in the census records in 1900 or 1910.

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to function as a saloon until 1913 when it became a shoe store. The one-story wood-frame building at 14 Market Space, previously used as a cobbler's shop, was razed by Weiss. The demolition also included the two-story building with two-story porch that stood at the rear of the lot, abutting 9 Pinkney Street. This rear building was constructed between 1897 and 1903. Weiss, a successful Annapolis businessman, oversaw the construction of a high-style building at 14 Market Space in 1907. The imposing new brick building rose three stories in height with an ornate Italianate-style metal cornice. Construction of the building is documented by the tax assessments, which charged The Wineke Baurenschmidt Company only \$1,950 for the lot and house on Market Space in 1903. Weiss was also charged just \$1,950 for this lot and house in 1904 and 1905, indicating the current three-story building was not yet constructed. The tax assessments for 1907 record the construction of the building as the value of the property was raised to \$4,000, which was notable considering previous assessments and the 1903 purchase price. The Sanborn maps support the building's construction on the property by 1908.

The first floor of the new building was occupied by a boot and shoe store in 1908 and was a clothing store by 1913. The upper two floors, with a private entry fronting Market Space, were leased as one apartment. The census documents it was occupied in 1910 by the family of Barnett Bradford Bowie, who lived with his wife Eliza and their two sons. Born in Culpeper, Virginia, in 1878, Bowie was chief machinist in the United States Navy, serving in the Spanish-American War (1898) and in World War I (1914-1918). He had reached the rank of lieutenant at the time of his death in 1921 aboard the *Tacoma* in the Balboa, Canal Zone.⁴²

In December 1919, Charles Weiss sold the property at 14-16 Market Space to Louis and Fannie Schenker for \$6,500. The sale price was equal to what Weiss had paid for the three lots at 14-18 Market Space and, thus, the new building at 14 Market Space had notably increased the value of the property by the time of the transaction. Born in Latvia, Russia, about 1888, Louis A. Schenker operated a retail shoe store; he may possibly have leased the building at 14 Market Space for this same use prior to purchasing it.⁴³ The 1920 census documents that Schenker lived on the upper floor of the two-story building at 16 Market Space. The family consisted of his wife, Fannie Lott, mother-in-law, and two sons. Schenker immigrated to the United States in 1906 and at the time of the 1920 census was not a naturalized citizen. The upper stories of 14 Market Space were leased by Schenker to Antonio Alvino, who was born in Italy in 1862. Immigrating to the United States in 1892, Alvino became a naturalized citizen in 1898. He lived with his wife, Mary, nephew Frank Restorne, and lodger Otto E. Rose of New Jersey. Both Alvino and Rose were musicians at the United States Naval Academy. The Sanborn map shows that in 1921 the commercial space on the first floor of 14 Market Space was used as a delicatessen. The city directory for 1924 does not include the building, which is noted in the 1928-1929 directory as the grocery store of Louis Lott, who was the brother-in-law of Schenker. The directory also records that Schenker lived on the two upper floors of 14 Market Space, while his shoe store was located at 16 Market Space.

⁴² McIntire, 73.

⁴³ McIntire states Schenker's shoe store was located on Main Street, but during his ownership of 14-16 Market Space, it was located at 16 Market Space; McIntire, 617.

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In May 1937, Schenker sold the property at 14 Market Space to his brother-in-law, Louis Lott, while retaining ownership of 16 Market Space until 1946. The mortgage indicates the property was purchase for \$4,000.⁴⁴ Louis Lott was born in Maryland in 1896, living in 1930 at 118 Main Street (AA-544) with his wife and two sons. During this period, 14 Market Space was used as a grocery store just as it had when he leased the building. The Schenker family lived on the upper floors.

Lott sold the building in February 1946 to Barnett and Eva Sodensky. Schenker sold the abutting building at 16 Market Space to the Sodenskys on the same day, once again joining the two properties.⁴⁵ Living at 198 Main Street (AA-575), Barnett Sodensky was born in 1888 in Russia. Sodensky was a grocer in the City of Baltimore prior to his relocation to Annapolis before 1946. The 1949 and 1956 city directories document that the Sodensky family lived on the upper stories of 14 Market Space, while the first-floor commercial space was occupied by the Arundel Liquor Shop. With Sodensky's death in November 1951, the Market Space properties were devised to his Russian-born wife, Eva. She died in March 1958, bequeathing the property to her two daughters, Jeannette and Mildred, and son, Albert. The city directories show the occupant of the commercial space at 14 Market Space remained the same throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s. Albert Sodensky, born in 1920, lived on the upper two floors. The younger Sodensky served in World War II (1941-1945), enlisting in July 1942 as a private. His enlistment card shows he had been working as a sales clerk.

Sodensky received full title of both 14 and 16 Market Space from his sisters in 1959. By 1969, the building at 14 Market Space was subdivided on the interior to serve as the home of George's Liquors, the Herzog Seafood Company, and the Academy Seafood Company. Sodensky continued to live on the upper floors. He maintained the Sodensky Automatic Self-Serve Laundry at 16 Market Street. By 1972, George's Liquors was the sole occupant of 14 Market Space and 16 Market Space was vacant.

In May 1973, fourteen months after the death of her brother in March 1972, Jeannette Sodensky Einhorn sold the buildings to Elizabeth Lombardo Callahan and Paul Fuher of Baltimore. The new owners of the buildings operated L'Official of the Hair, Inc. at 14 Market Space. The building, no longer providing residential space, was also occupied by the real estate offices of Giddings and Associates Inc. in 1975. The two businesses were joined by Chameleon Cosmetics in 1980. In 1981, the storefront on Market Space was altered by contractor Ray Grodecki to better accommodate the three occupants.

In June 1986, the properties at 14 and 16 Market Space were once again separated, with the former being sold to Anne Tiffey Pobiak, who lived in Severna Park, Maryland. The deed included a perpetual easement across a

⁴⁴ Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber FAM 164, Folio 47 (18 May 1937).

⁴⁵ Anne Arundel County Land Records, Liber JHH 351, Folio 210 (19 February 1946).

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portion of 16 Market Space for access to a fire escape. The building was leased from 1986 until 1992 to Jeffery C. Franklin, who operated the Be Beep Toy Store. In the 1990s, the upper floors were leased as office space.

Retaining fifty percent interest in the property, Pobiak granted an undivided interest to Bernard C. Pobiak, John R. Pobiak, David V. Pobiak, and Paul D. Pobiak in 1999. The adjacent building at 12 Market Space had been the home of the Pobiak family's Marina Italian Delight since 1980. The popular Italian restaurant was eventually renamed Maria's Sicilian Ristorante & Café and expanded in 1997 to include 14 Market Space, with John J. Schwarz serving as architect.

Chain of Title

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1696: | Governor Francis Nicholson sets aside property for "thus use of such Ship Carpenters as would Inhabit thereon and follow their Trades within this Province." |
| June 6, 1719: | Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Johnson |
| October 26, 1723: | Ship Carpenters Lot granted to Robert Gordon |
| January 12, 1758: | Agnes Gordon, heir of Robert Gordon, to John Anderson
Provincial Court Records
Liber BT 1 Folio 194 |
| March 12, 1773: | John Anderson (Jr.) to James Williams
Provincial Court Records
Liber DD 5 Folio 526 |
| September 25, 1821: | Lewis Neth, Jr., Trustee for estate of James Williams, to Thomas R. Cross
Sale not recorded |
| September 20, 1825: | Chancery Court 129: Sale of Property of James Williams (James Williams [nephew], Lewis Neth, Jr., and John Gruyer, executors order to sell property)
Liber 129, Folio 535-546 |
| November 18, 1833: | Chancery Court 6071: Sale of Property of James Williams (Thomas S. Alexander, Samuel Maynard, Anne Hicks vs. Thomas Cross and Lewis Neth)
Thomas S. Alexander appointed as trustee to sell |

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-593

Charles Weiss Commercial Building
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 14

April 8, 1835: Thomas S. Alexander and James B. Brewer to George Washington Hyde and Richard Henry Lafayette Hyde
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 19 Folio 641

14-18 Market Space

July 21, 1849: Richard H.L. and Emily Ann Hyde, and James H. Hyde to John H. Bright, Sr.
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHN 4 Folio 288

September 14, 1901: John H. Bright, Lucy G. Bright, Kate V. and Charles R. Martin, Edward S. and Anne Bright, Maryland A. and George F. Smith, Catherine M. Moulton (nee Stewart) and James A. Stewart, as heirs of John H. Bright, Sr. (John H. Bright, Jr. administrator) to Fred A. and Adelaide Wineke
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 22 Folio 292

July 23, 1903: Fred A. and Adelaide Wineke to Wineke Bauernschmidt Company of Baltimore City
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 27 Folio 162

December 10, 1903: Wineke Baurenschmidt Company of Baltimore City to Charles Weiss
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GW 35 Folio 68

14-16 Market Space

December 17, 1919: Charles Weiss to Louis and Fannie Lott Schenker
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WNW 12 Folio 339

May 18, 1937: Louis and Fannie Lott Schenker to Louis and Rebecca Lott
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 351 Folio 208

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. AA-593

Charles Weiss Commercial Building
Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 15

February 19, 1946: Louis and Rebecca Lott to Barnett and Eva Sodensky
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber JHH 351 Folio 208

November 15, 1951 (post): Barnett Sodensky devised to Eva Sodensky

March 22, 1958 (post): Eva Sodensky devised to daughters, Jeannette Einhorn and Mildred Radtke, and son, Albert Sodensky

June 20, 1959: Jeanette Einhorn, Albert Sodensky, Mildred Radtke and Clarence P. Radtke to Albert Sodensky
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber GTC 1311 Folio 12

May 1, 1973: Jeanette Einhorn, individually and as personal representative of the estate of Albert Sodensky, to Elizabeth Lombardo Callahan, L'Official of the Hair, Inc., and Paul Fuher
Estate No. 15209 (March 3, 1972)
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WGL 2584 Folio 23

14 Market Space

June 7, 1986: Elizabeth Lombardo Callahan and Paul Fuher to Anne Tiffey Pobiak
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber EAC 4103 Folio 588

June 23, 1999: Anne Tiffey Pobiak to Anne Tiffey Pobiak (50%), Bernard C. Pobiak, John R. Pobiak, David V. Pobiak, and Paul. D Pobiak
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber RPD 9277 Folio 441

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. AA-593

- Baltz, Shirley V. *The Quays of the City: An Account of the Bustling Eighteenth Century Port of Annapolis*. Annapolis, Maryland: The Liberty Tree, Ltd, 1975.
- Doyel, Ginger. *Gone to Market: The Annapolis Market House, 1698-2005*. Annapolis, Maryland: The City of Annapolis, 2005.
- McIntire, Robert Harry. *Annapolis Maryland Families*. Baltimore, Maryland: Gateway Press, Inc., 1980.
- Papenfuse, Edward. *In Pursuit of Profit, the Annapolis Merchants In the Era of the American Revolution, 1763-1805.*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975.
- Warren, Marion E. and Mame Warren. *The Train's Done Been and Gone*. Annapolis, Maryland: M.E. Warren, 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property less than one acre
Acreage of historical setting less than one acre
Quadrangle name Annapolis

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The building at 14 Market Space has been historically associated with Parcel 988 as noted on Tax Map 52A since its construction in 1907 by Charles Weiss. Although owned separately, the buildings at 12 and 14 Market Space have been occupied by the Pobiak family's Maria's Sicilian Ristorante & Café since 1997. Subdivided by Richard H.L. Hyde in 1849, the two lots were historically part of the Ship Carpenters Lot, which was created by Governor Francis Nicholson about 1696.

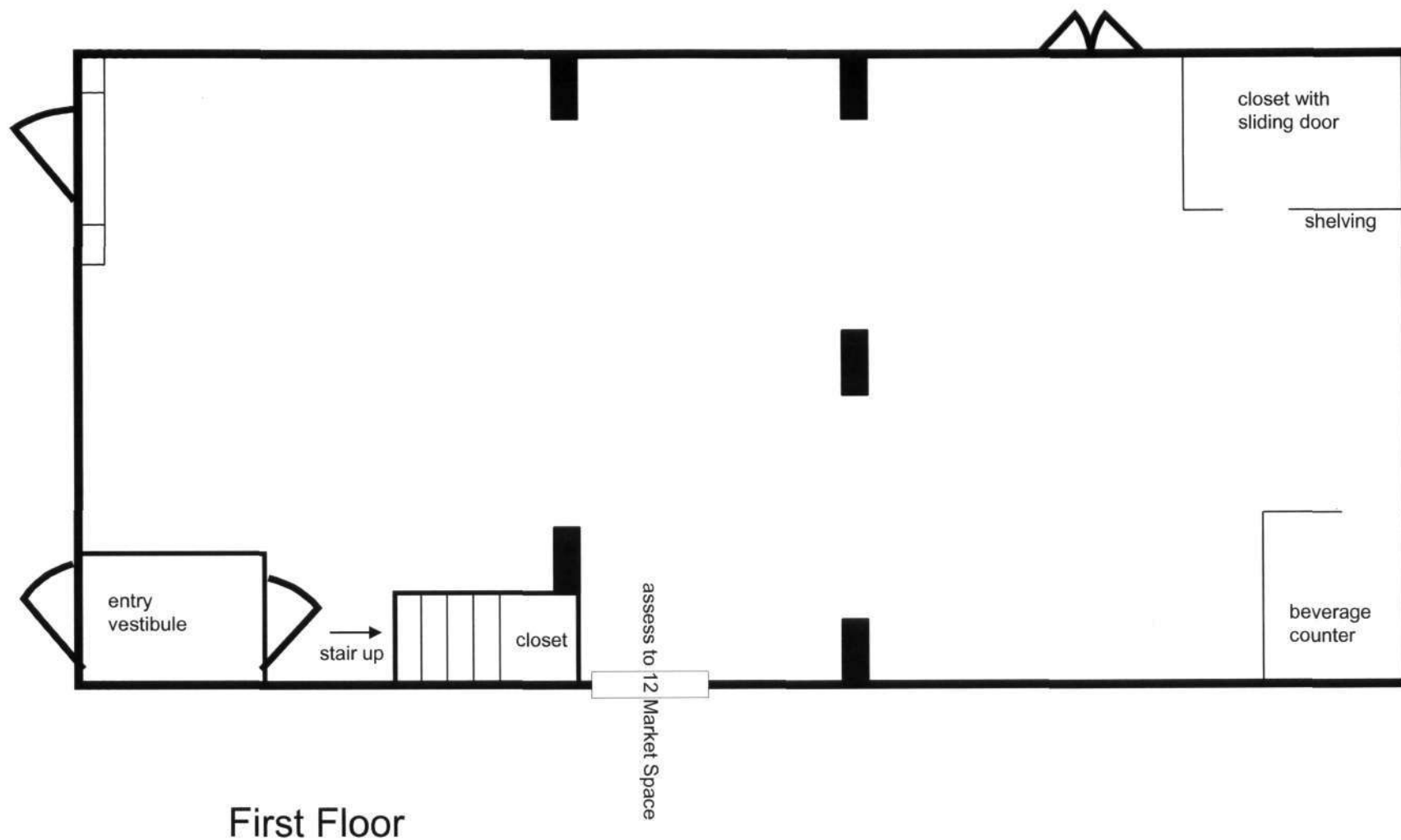
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Laura V. Trieschmann, Architectural Historian		
organization	EHT Traceries	date	May 2009
street & number	1121 Fifth Street, N.W.	telephone	202/393-1199
city or town	Washington	state	District of Columbia

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

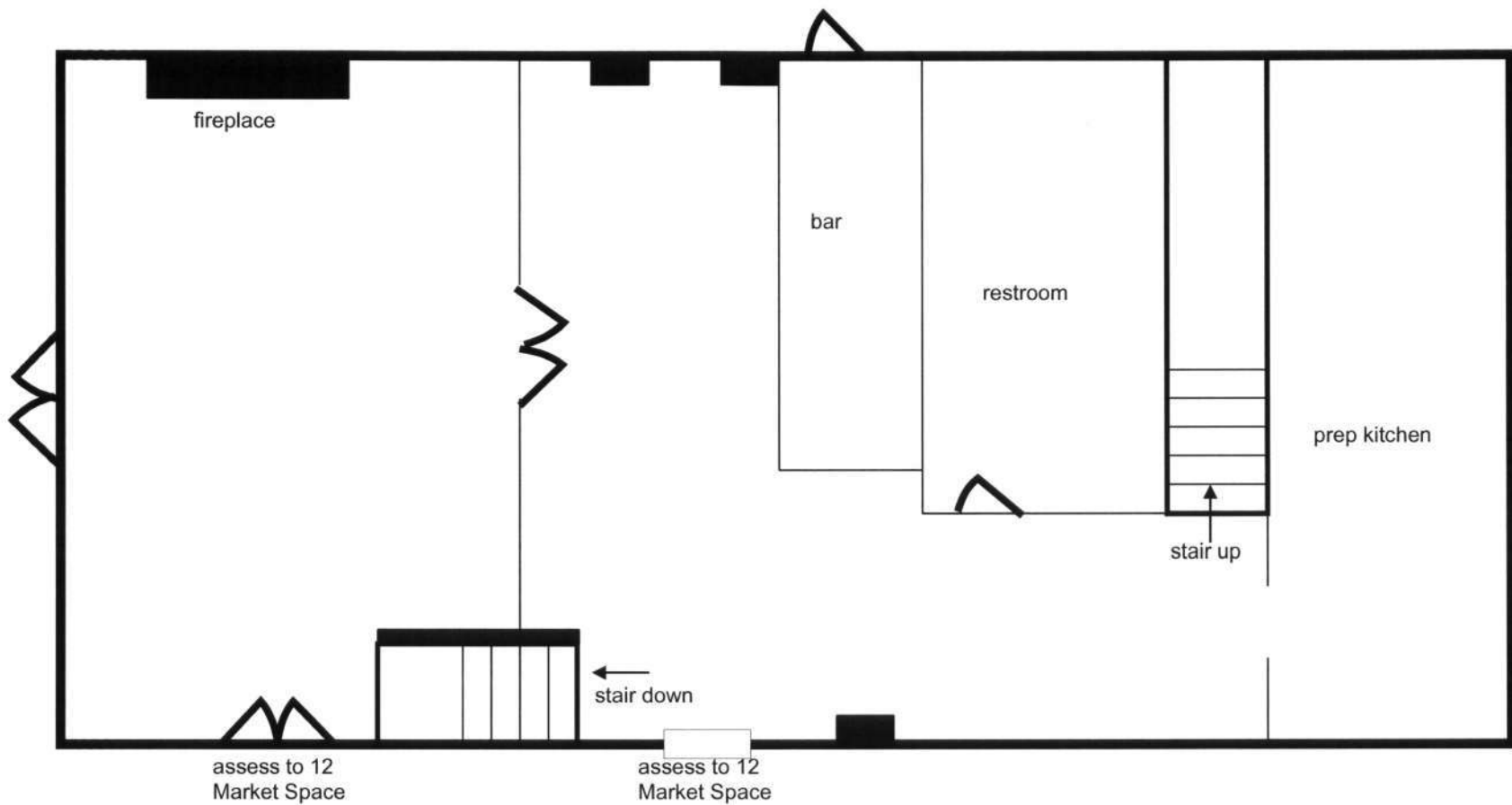


Charles Weiss Commercial Building (AA-593)

14 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Not to Scale

Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
August 2009



Second Floor

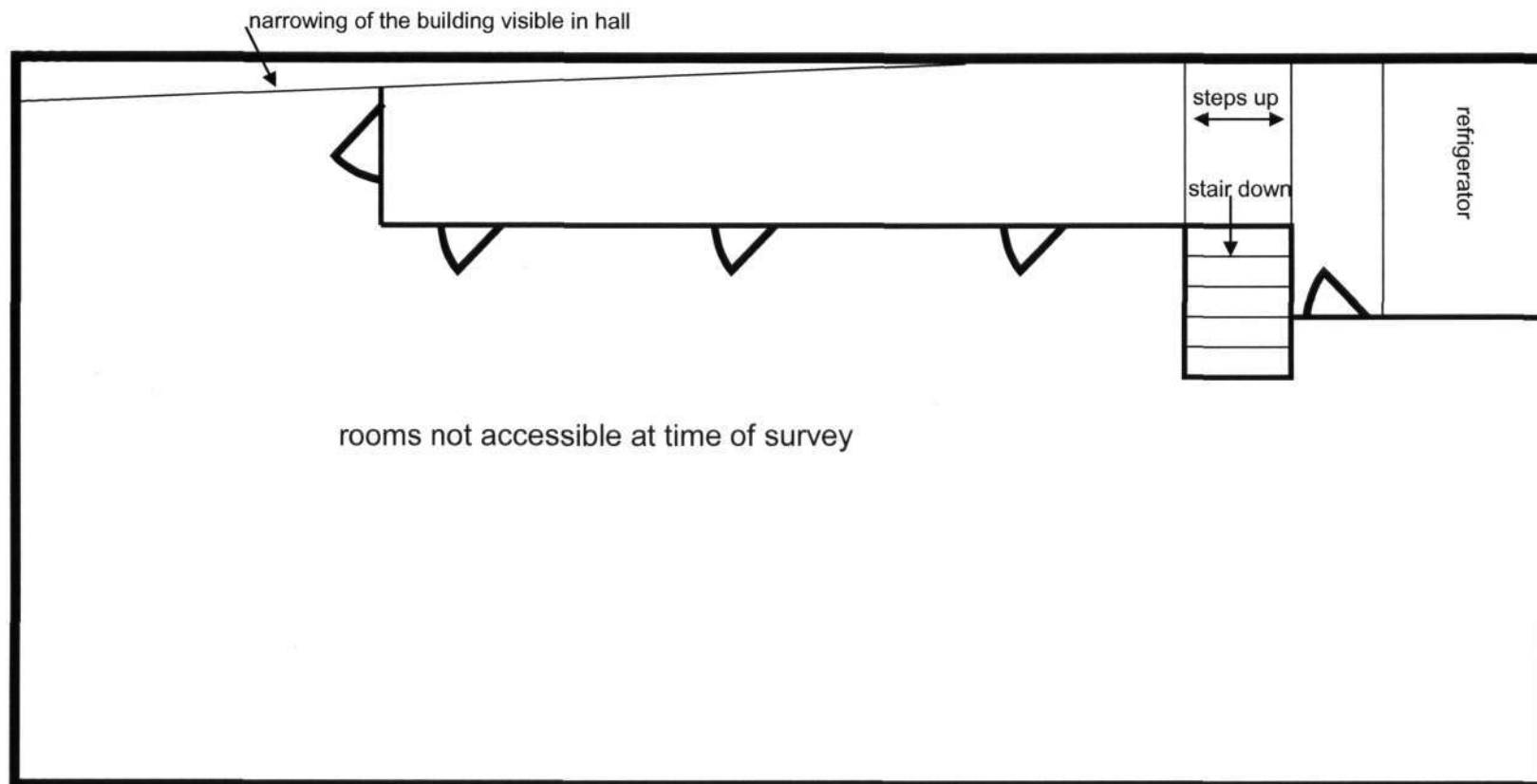


Charles Weiss Commercial Building (AA-593)

14 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Not to Scale

Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
August 2009



Third Floor

Charles Weiss Commercial Building (AA-593)

14 Market Space, Annapolis, Anne Arundel County



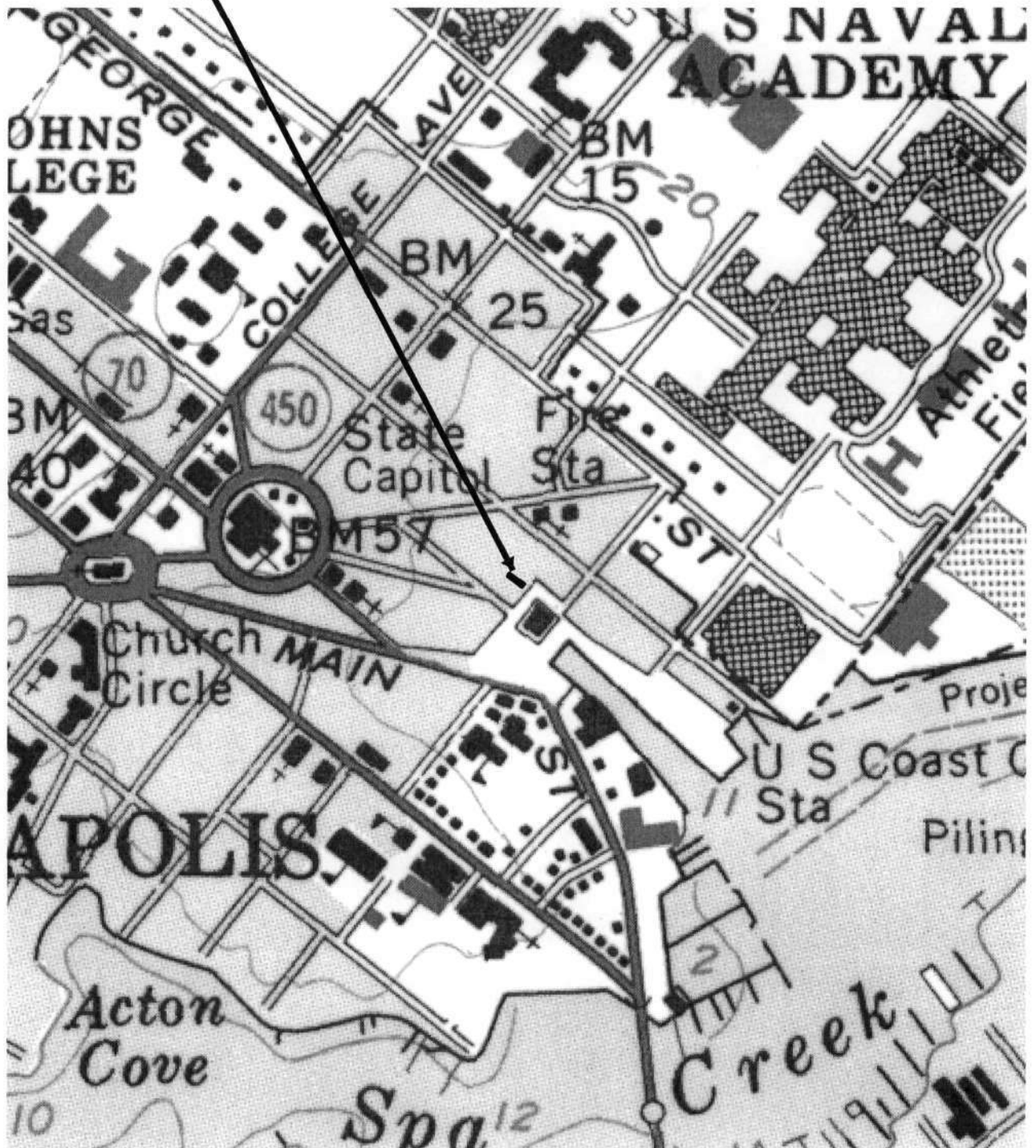
North

Not to Scale

Drawn by EHT Tracerics, Inc.
August 2009

N ↑

AA-593
14 Market Space
Annapolis
Annapolis Quad



<p style="text-align: center;">AA-593 14 MARKET SPACE ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND</p>	<p>Photographer: EHT Traceries</p> <p>Date: April 2009</p> <p>Paper and Ink Type: Not printed</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. AA-593_2009-04-25_01.tif	Second floor SE room looking West
2. AA-593_2009-04-25_02.tif	Second floor SE room looking NW
3. AA-593_2009-04-25_03.tif	Second floor SE room looking SW
4. AA-593_2009-04-25_04.tif	Second floor SE room looking SW
5. AA-593_2009-04-25_05.tif	Second floor NW room looking NW
6. AA-593_2009-04-25_06.tif	Second floor NW room to SE room looking SE
7. AA-593_2009-04-25_07.tif	NW elevation of addition looking through second-floor window to East
8. AA-593_2009-04-25_08.tif	Second floor stair to third floor looking West
9. AA-593_2009-04-25_09.tif	Second floor NW room NE wall looking NE
10. AA-593_2009-04-25_10.tif	Second floor SE room looking East
11. AA-593_2009-04-25_11.tif	Second floor ceiling SE room looking NW
12. AA-593_2009-04-25_12.tif	Third floor hall looking SE
13. AA-593_2009-04-25_13.tif	Third floor stairhead looking North
14. AA-593_2009-04-25_14.tif	Third floor hall looking North
15. AA-593_2009-04-25_15.tif	Third floor hall entry surround looking NE
16. AA-593_2009-04-25_16.tif	Third floor hall looking NW
17. AA-593_2009-04-25_17.tif	First floor looking NW
18. AA-593_2009-04-25_18.tif	First floor looking North
19. AA-593_2009-04-25_19.tif	First floor looking SE
20. AA-593_2009-04-25_20.tif	First floor looking East
21. AA-593_2009-04-25_21.tif	First floor entry vestibule looking East
22. AA-593_2009-04-25_22.tif	First floor main entry looking SE
23. AA-593_2009-04-25_23.tif	South corner cornice detail looking North
24. AA-593_2009-04-25_24.tif	West corner looking NE
25. AA-593_2009-04-25_25.tif	SW elevation looking East
26. AA-593_2009-04-25_26.tif	SW elevation first story looking East
27. AA-593_2009-04-25_27.tif	NW elevation first story looking NE
28. AA-593_2009-04-25_28.tif	NW elevation second story looking East
29. AA-593_2009-04-25_29.tif	South corner looking North
30. AA-593_2009-04-25_30.tif	South corner looking North
31. AA-593_2009-04-25_31.tif	SE elevation cornice detail looking

AA-593

	North
32. AA-593_2009-04-25_32.tif	SE elevation first story looking NE
33. AA-593_2009-04-25_33.tif	SE elevation looking NW
34. AA-593_2009-04-25_34.tif	Streetscape looking NW



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

STREETSCAPE LOOKING NW

1 OF 10



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FACADE LOOKING NW

2 OF 10



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SOUTH CORNER LOOKING NORTH

3 OF 10



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SW ELEVATION LOOKING EAST

4 OF 10



AA-593
14 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES
APRIL 2009
MARYLAND SHPO
NW ELEVATION LOOKING NE
5 OF 10



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING NORTH

6 OF 10



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

FIRST FLOOR LOOKING NW

7 OF 10



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

SECOND FLOOR LOOKING WEST

8 OF 10



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

~~KITT~~TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SITPO

SECOND FLOOR LOOKING NORTH

9 OF 10



AA-593

14 MARKET SPACE

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

EHT TRACERIES

APRIL 2009

MARYLAND SHPO

THIRD FLOOR HALL LOOKING SE

10 OF 10

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
21 STATE CIRCLE
SHAW HOUSE
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY FIELD SHEET
Individual Structure Survey Form

SURVEY NUMBER:

AA 593

NEGATIVE FILE NUMBER:

UTM REFERENCES:

Zone/Easting/Northing

U.S.G.S. QUAD. MAP:

PRESENT FORMAL NAME:

ORIGINAL FORMAL NAME:

PRESENT USE: Comm/Office

ORIGINAL USE: Commercial

ARCHITECT/ENGINEER:

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR:

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE:

Excellent ()

Good (X)

Fair ()

Poor: ()

THEME:

STYLE: Victorian Commercial (Italianate)

DATE BUILT: c.1880

COUNTY: Anne Arundel

TOWN: Annapolis

LOCATION: 14 Market Space

COMMON NAME:

FUNCTIONAL TYPE: Comm Map 32 Par 499

OWNER: Callahan Elizabeth L & Fuger

ADDRESS: 14 Market Space

Annapolis, MD 21401

ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC:

Yes (X) No () Restricted ()

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Local (X) State () National ()

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Structural System

1. Foundation: Stone () Brick (X) Concrete () Concrete Block ()
2. Wall Structure
 - A. Wood Frame: Post and Beam () Balloon ()
 - B. Wood Bearing Masonry: Brick (X) Stone () Concrete () Concrete Block ()
 - C. Iron () D. Steel () E. Other:
3. Wall Covering: Clapboard () Board and Batten () Wood Shingle () Shiplap ()
Novelty () Stucco () Sheet Metal () Aluminum () Asphalt Shingle ()
Brick Veneer (X) Stone Veneer (X) Asbestos Shingle ()
Bonding Pattern: Common Other:
4. Roof Structure
 - A. Truss: Wood (X) Iron () Steel () Concrete ()
 - B. Other:
5. Roof Covering: Slate () Wood Shingle () Asphalt Shingle (X) Sheet Metal ()
Built Up () Rolled () Tile () Other:
6. Engineering Structure:
7. Other:

Appendages: Porches () Towers () Cupolas () Dormers () Chimneys () Sheds () Ells ()
Wings () Other:

Roof Style: Gable () Hip () Shed (X) Flat () Mansard () Gambrel () Jerkinhead ()
Saw Tooth () With Monitor () With Bellcast () With Parapet () With False Front ()
Other:

Number of Stories: 3

Number of Bays: 3

Approximate Dimensions: 20 x 85

Entrance Location: Right & Left

THREAT TO STRUCTURE:

No Threat (X) Zoning () Roads ()
Development () Deterioration ()
Alteration () Other:

LOCAL ATTITUDES:

Positive () Negative ()
Mixed () Other:

ADDITIONAL ARCHITECTURAL OR STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION:

AA-593

Excellent heavy cornice with brackets and consoles, returning at ends; large granite lintels and sills at upper floor windows, with the center window at the second floor full depth and opening onto a wrought iron balcony. Second floor sash replaced with paired casements. First floor has two wide entrances with transoms and sidelights.

RELATED STRUCTURES: (Describe)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Moderate example of Italianate Victorian commercial, out of scale with lesser quality buildings at either side but important to streetscape as a focal point.

REFERENCES:

MAP: (Indicate North In Circle)



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT:

Open Lane() Woodland() Scattered Buildings()
 Moderately Built Up() Densely Built Up(✓)
 Residential() Commercial()
 Agricultural() Industrial()
 Roadside Strip Development()
 Other:

RECORDED BY:

Russell Wright

ORGANIZATION:

Historic Annapolis, Inc

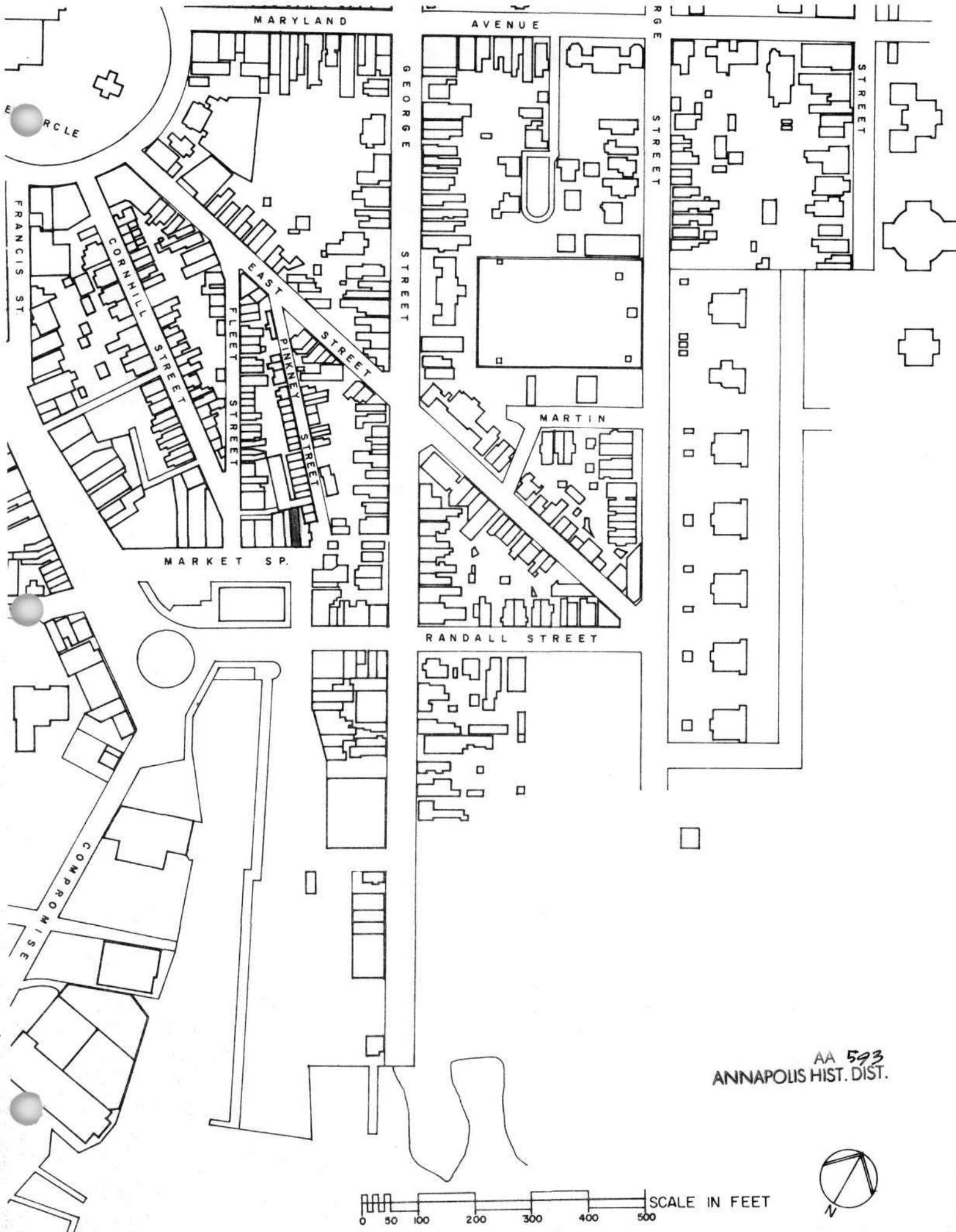
DATE RECORDED:

Aug. 1983

<p>1. STATE Annapolis, Maryland</p> <p>COUNTY</p> <p>TOWN VICINITY</p> <p>STREET NO. 14 Market Space</p> <p>ORIGINAL OWNER</p> <p>ORIGINAL USE commercial</p> <p>PRESENT OWNER</p> <p>PRESENT USE George's Liquor Shop</p> <p>WALL CONSTRUCTION brick</p> <p>NO. OF STORIES three</p>		<p>HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY</p> <p>2. NAME</p> <p>DATE OR PERIOD c. 1890 - 1900</p> <p>STYLE Late Victorian commercial</p> <p>ARCHITECT</p> <p>BUILDER</p> <p>3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE</p>	
<p>4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION</p> <p>OPEN TO PUBLIC yes</p> <p>No. 14, the Market Space is a good example of turn of the century commercial architecture. The facade is built of yellow brick, typical of the period, and with large granite sills and lintels over 2/2 windows. This is topped by a cast iron cornice (a relatively rare feature in Annapolis). The tallest building on the Market Space, it appears somewhat out of scale and a restoration possibility might be lowering the cornice, or even removing the third floor, however, the exposed side wall is rather interesting, and, if painted, would not be unattractive. No. 14 is important in defining the corner of the Market Space.</p>			
<p>5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE</p>		<p>good</p>	
<p>6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)</p>		<p>7. PHOTOGRAPH</p>	
<p>8. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages) INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.</p>		<p>9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER</p> <p>William D. Morgan Columbia University New York City</p> <p>DATE OF RECORD July 17, 1967</p>	

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE







14 Market Space

AA 593

Annapolis, Anne Arundel County

Russell Wright July, 1982

Maryland Historical Trust,

Annapolis, Maryland

NEElevation/camera facing SW